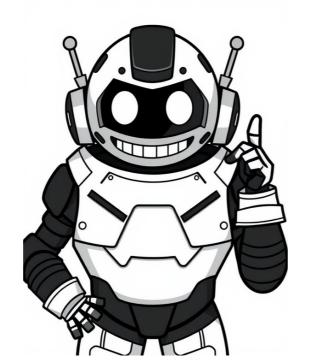
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had any negatives to nitpick, it would be the lack of real progression measurement, especially in the Essential Korean Courses. There are some quizzes available to prembefore you sink money into a subscription. The overview pages are a good start, but it's not quite the same as trying it out for yourself. Mobile learners will have to down highly recommend it! Try out Talk To Me In Korean for yourself Ori Starling is a writer, editor, and translator based out of the United States. Their interest in languages with plans to continue their lifelong language learning journey. Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. You can download the free audio files HERE. De	ting to traditional textbooks, their curriculum runs the gamut to help you learn Korean the best way possible. There's a reason they've been around for over ten years, after all! If we ium members, but otherwise, people using this programme have to motivate themselves to track their progress. There also isn't a free trial to test out what premium content is like load MP3s and PDFs to learn on the go, as well, as there's no dedicated mobile app. All in all, Talk To Me In Korean is a solid entry among online language education programmes. We began over 25 years ago, teaching themselves Spanish at a young age from tapes so that they could speak with family. Since then, they've studied Korean, Mandarin, and Japanese, velop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences and Learning More about Korean Culture With this grammar textbook, the 5th in the Talk To Me In Korean series, you a some new vocabulary and cultural insights! The content of this book is incredibly important, but it is up to YOU to put it into practice! At this level, you can already say so many
things in Korean, so it is vital to the learning process to seek out and take advantage of opportunities to practice; whether it be through speaking with a friend, practicin Lesson 3. Good work / Lesson 4. I guess, I assume (Part 1) / - Lesson 5. I guess, I assume (Part 2) / -() $\vdash$ 7 Lesson 6. Word Builder 6 / (文) Lesson 7. As soon as / - Lesson 2. Stephanie&s Korean Beauty Product Introduction Lesson 11. Sentence Building Drill 3 Lesson 12. Noun + that is called / that people say is + noun / -() Lesson 13. (To say) that something/someone + verb / + -( $\vdash$ /) () Lesson 18. Whether or not / -() $\vdash$ / Lesson 19. To tell someone to do something / + -() Lesson 20. Sentence Build / -() Lesson 24. Not A But B, Don&t do THIS but do THAT / , - Lesson 25. Compared to, Relatively /() $\vdash$ / Lesson 26. Instead of / , - Lesson 27. You know, Isn't it	g with an online tutor, posting in Korean on social media, or even just writing your thoughts in a journal. Contents Lesson 1. Almost did / -() $=$ Lesson 2. Honorific Suffix: / con 8. It is about to, I am planning to / -() Lesson 9. While I was doing, and then / -7 Lesson 10. (To say) that something/someone is + noun / + -() () [Blog] Shopping in Word Builder 7 / ( $=$ ) Lesson 14. Since, Because, As / -() Lesson 15. At least, Instead, It might not be the best but / -() Lesson 16. Narrative Present Tense in Korean / -( $=$ ) Lesson ng Drill 4 [Blog] Things to Do in Korea: Noraebang () Lesson 21. Word Contractions - Object marker / (Part 3) - Lesson 22. Word Builder 8 / ( $=$ ) Lesson 23. It seems like, I assume?, You see, Come on / -() Lesson 28. To have no other choice but to / -() = ###The Korean language learning journey is a long and winding road, with many twists and turns
But it's not all work and no play! Along the way, we also get to enjoy the rich culture and history of Korea, from its delicious cuisine to its vibrant traditions and customs And for those who are already familiar with the basics, keep pushing yourself to learn more. Whether it's mastering a new verb conjugation or practicing your hangeul w number. The majority of the files are within the "Level 05" range, suggesting that this is a portion of an online course or educational resource. It seems that each file nar containing multiple lessons. The size of the files varies significantly, ranging from approximately 8MB to over 24MB. This could suggest that some lessons may be longer	nmar to the more complex topics of vocabulary and sentence structure, each lesson builds upon the last, helping us to become more confident and proficient in our language skills. So if you're just starting out on your Korean language learning journey, don't be afraid to take the first step. With dedication and practice, you'll be speaking like a native in no time! riting skills, there's always something new to discover. The list of audio files for lessons appears to be a collection of MP3 downloads, each corresponding to a specific lesson level and ne follows a consistent format, with "Level X Lesson Y.mp3" being the standard naming convention. This implies that the lessons are organized in a structured manner, with each level or more comprehensive than others, while also indicating that there is a wide range of content available for learners. Overall, it appears that this list of MP3 downloads represents a collection of Korean language lessons and tests, with levels ranging from Level 09 to Level 10 and even some standalone test files (e.g., Test Your Korean Level). The files are
downloadable in various sizes, indicating a diverse range of topics and lesson lengths. A closer examination reveals that the lessons and tests cover different aspects of the like listening or speaking practice. The presence of both beginner and advanced levels suggests that these resources are designed to cater to a wide range of learners, for aimed to provide a variety of content to suit different learning styles and needs. Given the sheer volume and diversity of these audio files, it's likely that they are part of access to targeted practice materials. You are amazing! You have come a very long way on your Korean language learning journey. Congratulations! With this grammar more structured, sentences. You may also learn some new vocabulary and cultural insights! The content of this book is incredibly important, but it is up to YOU to put it	ne Korean language, including grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Some files seem to be more focused on general language skills, while others appear to target specific areas om those just starting their Korean language journey to more experienced individuals looking to refine their skills. The diverse size of the files also implies that the creators have a larger language learning project or initiative. Such resources can be incredibly valuable for anyone looking to learn Korean, offering a comprehensive foundation in the language and extbook, the 5th in the Talk To Me In Korean series, you will take your Korean to an even higher level. You will learn more conjunctions with which you will form longer, yet much not practice! At this level, you can already say so many things in Korean, so it is vital to the learning process to seek out and take advantage of opportunities to practice; whethere it
future, so please continue your Korean language learning journey with us. Using polite Korean, follow these steps: 1. I almost bought it.() 2. I almost believed it.() 3. I al keyword "". Thanks for your hard work. I think you've worked hard for this. Before you go, take care of yourself and have a good rest. May you be healthy. Take care.A: "me." or "Don't worry about me, I am okay." because - is used when you are talking about yourself in the third person.I think this conversation would be better with the plevel, I guess you'll do well. If you don't understand something, you can ask me or your teacher. We are here to help you. I guess I assume that you want to learn more also something is big, you would say: = + -\tau\? But if you want to say that something is small, you would say: = + -\?\ = 7\ And remember, for present tense, we use	studying and improving your Korean with this book, and thank you very much for your continued love for Talk To Me In Korean products! We have so much more in store for you in the most cried.() 4. It was heavy and I almost dropped it.() 5. I almost went there, but I didn't.() You will learn how to use fixed expressions in Korean, including those that contain the hanks for your concern. But I am fine. You can say "I am fine" instead. However, if you want to express the same idea in another way, you could say "You don't need to worry about erson who is more familiar with us. But if not, let's try to make it work. The other teachers seem to know what they're doing. Let's see how things go. If you've studied hard for this bout Korean grammar and sentence structure. For - (to be), we need to add -7 , -() $\$ after the verb stem, but only when it's followed by nouns, i.e. , . So, if you want to say that -() $\$ after the verb stem, and for past tense, we add -// to the stem of the adjective. Let's look at some sample sentences: . = There are a lot of students. $\$ $\$ -7 . = I guess there are a
Korean Culture 45In this lesson, you will learn how to say "as soon as (you do something)" or "right after (doing something)" in Korean. The key structure you need to lea Track 13TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences 46Just like "as soon as $+ S + V$ " or "right after $+ S + V$ " is soon as I got there, I realized it. "In English, "got" is the past tense of "get". In Korean, however, the "tense" of the sentence is expressed through the main verb at the english of the sentence is expressed.	s related to "writing" or "letter".2. () = culture3. () = sentence4. () = literature5. () . = I hate studying grammar.Check the answers on p.212LESSON 7 and Learning More about in order to say this isConjugation:Verb stem + -Ex) = to see + - = As soon as you see/meet/look = to finish + - = As soon as it finishes/ends-LESSON 7 As soon as ont a complete sentence in English, the sentence is likewise incomplete in Korean. Unlike in English, however, the "tense" is not applied toTake a look at the following sentence: "As d rather than the verb attached toEx)?   .= As soon as I went there, I made a phone call.* Note that it is "? rather than "\otimes" - the past tense is expressed onlythrough "".Sample is I arrive.* = to arrive* = to call someone .= As soon as I saw it, I liked it.* = to see, to look* = to like?   .= I came outside again right after I went in.* ?   = to go inside* = again*  The transfer of the second se
Track14Exercise for Lesson 7 LESSON 749and Learning More about Korean CultureTranslate the following sentences to Korean, including the given phrases:1. As soon * = to start()4. I came outside again right after I went in.* → = to go inside * = again * = to come outside()5. I fell asleep as soon as I came home.* = to fall asleep()6 make standard future tense sentences using-() = . In Level 3, Lesson 6, you learned how to use -() = to look or ask forfeedback on what you are thinking of doing. In Level do; I will do (plain future tense)2. = I'm going to do what do you think? (looking for the other person's reaction)-() LESSON 8It is about to, I am planning toTrack future tense endings in Korean, but each hasits own specifi c purpose and WILL come in handy when you need to say things in specifi csituations. English also has a variance of the complex of th	as I saw it, I liked it.* = to see, to look * = to like()2. I will call you as soon as I arrive.* = to arrive * = to call someone()3. I will start working as soon as I graduate.* лада = work the answers on p.212TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences50Back in Level 2, Lesson 1, you learned how to 4, Lesson 2, you learned how to expressthe strong intention to do something or ask someone else's intention by using -()=.Let us take a moment to review:* = to do1. = I'm going to 15LESSON 8 and Learning More about Korean Culture513. = I want to do; I'm going to do (showing determined intention)**Important**It may seem as if there are too many types of ety of future tense forms, such as "I will", "I am going to", "I am going to be", etc.Surely by now you can guess what we are introducing in this lesson. That's
tense] = I was going to buy it.Track15TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences52[noun group] = someor plainpresent tense (- notoriousmente ) in colloquial Korean. Therefore, if you say "haired" it mightsound very textbook-like and formal. Alternatively, however, you can use How is this compared to the plain future tense? A: When using -() to talk about the state Here are the sample sentences with -() added: 1. My friend is about to cry. My friend are many students who are planning to study abroad. There are many students -() study abroad. 5. I was going to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her. = I lived in Seoul, but then I moved to Jeju Island. 3. While coming home, I bumped into a friend = my friend 4. I'm taking a short break from work breaks = from work	on is simple, and as follows:가 + - = 가 + - = + - = + - = Usage 1 - showing intention for action = to buy = to be about to buy; to intend on buying; to be planning to buy[past e who is planning to buy it[present tense + -] having = I am thinking of buying it, and/butFor expressing intention to do something, - notoriously is not commonly used in the se it in very formalsituations.Usage 2 - talking about a state of the near future = to drop; to fall = to be about to drop, to be going to dropEx)가 . = It looks like it's going to rain.Q: iend -() cries. 2. The ice cream is about to melt. The ice cream -() melts. 3. I'm planning to buy a camera. Which one is good? I'm planning to buy -() camera, which one is good? 4. I was -() meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her. 1. I fell asleep while watching TV가 = I slept while watching the TV. 2. I was living in Seoul, and then I moved to Jeju Island 5. I was eating and then I received a phone call食べ = eat (informal) This is not a recording room, said Hyunwoo . This is a part of a series of lessons about -, -, -igkeit, and -说道. The
off tomorrow. , 7\text{h.8:} , . 7\text{h.4:} ! 7\text{h.8:}	o-yeon, I heard that you are off tomorrow.B: Yes, that's right. I will go to the theme park with my friend.A: Ah! You said that your friend is also off tomorrow, right?B: Yes, she is also ences in Korean using -:1. to say that (something) is free of charge2. to say that this book is free of charge-free of charge .3. Hyunwoo said that this book is free of charge.Hyunwoo un 가 something presents .73SHOPPING IN KOREABefore coming to Korea, I wasn't that interested in skincare or cosmetics.I mean, sure, I knew about Sephora, MAC, and Ulta and . Department stores have entire floors dedicated to cosmetics and skincare. Quality products are incredibly affordable, and the frequent sales make it easy to stock up on your favorite sfree, Etude House, Missha, and Tony Moly are known as , or "roadside shops". At these stores, you will only find the store brand on the shelves. Drug stores like Olive Young and When you walk into a department store, the beauty floor looks a little bit like a high-end marketplace. Each brand has its own stall with a display of products available for purchase.
The products sold at all these different shops are generally the same; however, the products you'll find at and are much less expensive than the luxury department stor cream, powder) is often only produced in three shades: 13 (light beige), 21 (warm beige), and 23 (cool/dark beige). Sometimes you can get lucky and find a brand which there is a huge demand for "whitening" beauty products or lighter base makeup shades. Since the style of makeup is more natural in Korea, heavy or bright eyeshadows brown, taupe, gold, peach, and pink are still the standard, though. The newest and hottest "Point makeup" such as mascara, eyeliner, lip tint, and cheek stain can be easuse face mask sheets in Korea have different ingredients to provide a specific treatment: hyaluronic acid brings moisture to the skin, cucumber provides a cooling effect	b brands, but are still pretty good quality. Makeup Makeup products in Korea are similar to those you can find elsewhere, but some are quite different. Base makeup (foundation, BB produces a darker color, 25, but even that color does not match darker skintones. Korean makeup is meant to be applied to give a person a more youthful, dewy, and lighter look, so are not really a "thing" yet, although it is becoming easier to find bold shadow colors like blue, green, and purple! Eyeshadow (pressed powders and sticks) in various shades of ly found so you can create a "uniquely you" look. Skincare Korean skincare products are tailored to meet specific skincare needs no matter if male or female. For example, one-time and snail secretion softens skin. Aside from sheet masks, there is a dizzying array of products to layer on your skin – makeup remover, face wash, cleansing oil, exfoliator, eye cream, develop a "line" of products where all the products have the same scent, work together to improve the condition of the skin, and/or have similar packaging. Each line addresses a
specific skin condition, from anti-aging and wrinkle repair to oily or sensitive skin, and no matter what your skin condition is, there are about 100+ products out there for 2 years, if not longer (as of January 2016). Liquid BB cream has been available in Korea for a really long time (before 2008!), but brands such as Maybelline, L'Oreal, blogs that write articles about Korean beauty as well as a number of K-beauty websites that highlight current Korean trends and shipparaphrased text here The weather accounting Related Vocabulary 計算器/計算機 = calculator 計算臺 = counter 計算 = calculation 會計士 = accountant 會計 部署 = department for accounting (to gather) + have a membership to this gym. (to gather) + (word, to talk) = 會話 = conversation* Be careful! This is not used when defining a normal "conversation". Even though to	ryou!Korea has become a trendsetter when it comes to beauty products. Recently, the "aircushion" has become popular on a global scale, but in Korea, air cushions have been around Boscia, and Estee Lauder just started manufacturing BB creams starting in 2012. Target now even carries Laneige products! There is also an increasing number of magazines and is really hot. Do you want toeat ice-cream? Pick one of these.B: UmmmI don't think this one will be thatgood. I will have this one. To gather + (to count, to calculate) = 會計 = (to spend) = 會貴 = (membership) fee, (membership) duesRelated Vocabulary 費用 = expense, cost (to gather) + (the number of people) = 會員 = member, membershipEx) .= I am learning conversational
Assembly (+) (National Assembly) (Municipal Council). + "" 가 ""가. 가 가成, (가議会) "" 가.Track25 Sample Dialogue TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5 94 D don't have cash with me now. I will give to you tomorrow.Track26Exercise for Lesson 13 LESSON 1395and Learning More about Korean CultureFill in the blanks with competition, tournamentCheck the answers on p.213TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences96In a previous ending -() to express that the verb which comes before-() is the reason for another action or the basis of a judgement.Conjugation:Verb #1 Stem + -() nicknamed - (wyikl both of these structures show the reason/result, or cause/effect relationship, oftwo verbs, -// cannot be used in imperative sentences or with "Let's"(wyikkeeyahdyeo)LE	Korean middle/high schoolstudents study. (country, nation) + (to gather) = Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội = National Assembly 国 () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội explain () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội explain () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội explain () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc hội explain () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc họi explain () + (to gather) = (meaning "state" or "country") Quốc họi explai
going to watch the movie tomorrow."2. For basic greetings and when talking about your own feelings or situations, you cannot use-(wyikkeeyahdyeo)// must be used in was sick yesterday, so I couldn't come (X)Sometimes, -(wyikkeeyahdyeo) can mark the end of the sentence when simply answering a questionor providing a basis for okay. (Because) I already saw it earlier.* In this sentence, if speaking in , you need to add - after . It is,however, still OKAY not to add it because this can be understood a Sentences? = It's hot, so shall we turn on the air conditioner?- ? (X) (O) (= It was hot, so I turned on the air conditioner.) .= I am busy now, so please call me late	d as "let's watch", the entire sentence can NOT exist.b. When just means "we are watching" or "we are going to watch", the wholesentence can mean "We are tired now, so we are this situation.Ex)(1) . (O)= Thank you for coming.Track27TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences98 . (X)(2) . (O)= I judgement or an action.Ex)(1)Q. ? = Why did you buy this?A = Because it is delicious. (/casual language)= . (/polite and formal language)(2). ckiimmunieddewihtuwiyako.= It is a change in theorder of the sentence parts. (ckiimmunieddewihtuwiyako $\rightarrow$ , ckiimmunieddewihtuwiyako.)Track27LESSON 14and Learning More about Korean Culture99Sample (X) (O) (= I am busy now, so I will call you later.) . = There is some bulgogi in the refrigerator, so eat it (X) (O) (= There was some bulgogi in the refrigerator, so later.) In Korean Narrative Present Tense The concept of -( $\vdash$ /), or the narrative present tense form
describing a series of actions. Conjugation of Action Verbs - Verb stems ending in a vowel are modified with - L. Ex) (to sleep) → Verb stems ending with the last cons is actually equivalent to the dictionary form of the verb because the verb stem remains unchanged after removing - from the verb. Ex) (looks beautiful). Basic Usage Typor impression when describing a present action or situation. 2. **Usage Type 2 (writing only):** In written form, the narrative present tense takes on an incredibly neutron weather is good today! - ¬} .?! - The phone is not working. Huh? It's working again! - There come my friends Koreans to speak well need to study every day This	rmal speech, when $-( \bot /)$ is employed, there is no distinction between formal language () and casual language (). The narrative present tense form serves as a neutral voice required for onant are left unchanged and only end with $-$ . Ex) (to bake) $\rightarrow$ . If a verb stem ends in $\equiv$ , it drops the $\equiv$ and adds $-\bot$ . Ex) (to sell) $\rightarrow$ . Descriptive Verbs $-$ When describing verbs, $-( \bot /)$ es 1. **Usage Type 1 (speaking and writing):** This type involves using $-( \bot /)$ da when speaking or writing to someone who is younger than you, where you are expressing your reaction and objective tone, commonly used in personal journals, recipes, documentary film narration scripts, and other contexts requiring a neutral voice. Sample Sentences $-$ ! - The sentence must be in writing. Dialogue A: TV ? B: A: ? B: You are not going to watch TV, are you? I am turning it off. B: I am! Don't turn it off! A: You are? B: Yeah, something the properties of the propertie
Can you lookat it to see what is wrong? Ask (them) if there is a problem. ()?= Do you know who this person is? Don't you know why I worry? . Who told you/her/him/t ask (them) to go? Track38###ARTICLE 7\ ,?= jooyeon says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go? ###ENDARTICL control. Firstly, let's look at the vocabulary items found on the(remote). There are several options to customize your singing session. You can change the key of a song by arrow speeding up the tempo and the "down" arrow slowing it down. Additionally, you can increase or decrease the amount of reverb when singing by pressing the (ech measure), (pause), select, cancel, start, (priority reservation), and (reservation). To search for a song, you can use the (title), 7\ (singer), 7\ (lyrics), 7\ (country), (back)	nem to go? ? Please tell (them/him/her) to be quiet. They told me to give (this) to Jooyeon. / (I) told them to give (that) to Jooyeen. Where did (they) ask (you) to go? / Where did (you) ETo impress your Korean friends, coworkers, or family at the , learn some essential phrases in Korean, such as key changes, tempo adjustments, and vocabulary used on the remote pressing the (key) button. The male key or female key buttons can be pressed for easy changes. The tempo of the song can also be adjusted using the (tempo) button, with the "up" b) button, which has an "up" arrow to increase the effect and a "down" arrow to decrease it. Other useful buttons on the remote include the (chorus skip), 1 (first verse play), (skip a space), / (Korean/English) buttons. Most establishments sell snacks and drinks to refuel and rehydrate during your session. The variety, including chips, dried squid, nuts, fruit, and
longer sentences by contracting - with preceding words. This is done using word contractions such as - + noun = noun + object marker. Track41 LESSON 21Word Contractions + object marker) $\rightarrow$ 6. + = (this place + object marker) $\rightarrow$ 7. + = (what + object marker) $\rightarrow$ * Note that these examples only contain words which are frequent meal, Ex)?= Have you eaten? / Have you had a meal? (common Korean greeting). (eat) + (house) = 食堂 = restaurant, but is also used for fancier establishments. (eat food. (drink) + (eat) + (store) = 飲食店 = restaurant, but often used to refer to places of business informally. (gap, space) + (eat) = 間食 = snack, Ex) .= Jooyeon lov 外食 = to eat out, to dine out, Ex) ?= Do you eat out often? (excessive) + (food) = 過食 = overeating, excessive eating, Ex) .= I think I ate too much yesterday. (back;	Ravigate the cultural phenomenon of , learn some helpful sentences you can use when going: (to the cashier), (polite casual), or (casual). In this lesson, you will learn how to build actions - Object Marker1472. $\rightarrow$ = if you do it like this那样 $\rightarrow$ = if you do it like that3. $\rightarrow$ ? = What do we do / How do we (deal with the situation)?4. + = (me + object marker) $\rightarrow$ 5. + y used on a daily basis and are words which most people habitually use in shortened forms. ###The Chinese character for "food" and "to eat" is $\mathfrak{g}$ (sik). (eat) + (work, job) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = + (thing, item) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = food item; groceries, not to refer to the food which you eat. (eat) + (table) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = (dining) table. (drink) + (eat) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = food, Ex) = delicious/tasty res snacks. (powder; flour) + (food) = $\mathfrak{h}$ = flour-based food, but people nowadays think of it as whatever is found in a restaurant or street vendor. (outside, exterior) + (food) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = flour-based for desserts. (test) + (food) = $\mathfrak{g}$ = sample food, food sampling, Ex) $\mathfrak{g}$ = When I go to a big supermarket, I always try the
$\sim$ () $\sim$ makes an educated guess or assumption. 1 $\rightarrow$ . 2 $\rightarrow$ . 3 $\rightarrow$ . 4. 가 . $\rightarrow$ 가 . 5. 가 . $\rightarrow$ 가 . 1. Don't be late and come early, . 2. I will buy that one over water. $\Rightarrow$ 热 . $\rightarrow$ $\leftarrow$ It's small. $\rightarrow$ . $\rightarrow$ It's rather small. $\rightarrow$ . $\rightarrow$ It's expensive. $\rightarrow$ . $\rightarrow$ It's rather expensive. $\rightarrow$ . $\rightarrow$ If you compare it to me, you are pretty good at it. is rewritten in a way that reflects the original Korean sentences while applying the selected rewriting method. or $\rightarrow$ . $\rightarrow$ !! ?, "I will help you this time, but in reit's cute!" "You see? It's cute!" "Isn't it obvious? It's cute!" $\rightarrow$ !" "We also have time tomorrow, anyway. Give me a break." "Don't you see that we also have time tomorrom, verb/adjective stem + -(polite form), verb/adjective stem + -(formal form). , past tense verb/adjective stem + -() , future tense verb/adjective stem + -() = + -()	ects as well as animate things. Use $\sim$ () = instead of $\sim$ () $\sim$ when expressing your certainty about something. The difference is that $\sim$ () = implies a strong sense of certainty, whereas er there, not this one. => That one instead of this one . 3. Give me coffee, NOT milk. => . 4. Don't wait for me and leave first. => . 71.5. Don't put it in cold water, but put it in hot .= This place is, compared to other places, pretty quiet= I come here quite frequently, too. = that one instead of this one = instead of me, my friend Note: The text urn, you have to help me next time" agreeing correcting someone else's remark ending. , " ." "I told you yesterday!" "Come on, I told you yesterday (already)" "" "Because rrow?" "Why not? We still have time tomorrow, right?" " "Come on, it's Sunday today." "It's because it's Sunday today!" conjugation verb/adjective stem + -()(casual Cancelable() , sample dialogue "?" " ""
choice but to buy2. $\rightarrow$ = to be obviously expensive3. $\rightarrow$ = to be obviously expected to be difficult4. $\rightarrow$ = can only like5. $\rightarrow$ = to have no other choice but to give u ever wondered how to express the following in Korean?(1) He said that he would help me.(2) They said that it would be fun.(3) She said that she studied Korean for three 5 Lesson 17: Verb + -( $\vdash$ /) + Verb, Verb + -( $\vdash$ /) + Noun [PresentTense]In this lesson, you will learn how to use - or - with the future tense and the pasttense when quotin Learning More about Korean Culture195Track58sentences, adding - or - is quite simple.Past Tense + QuotingVerb Stem + -// + - (+ ////etc)Ex) (= to do) $\rightarrow$ (= that they	Track57Exercise for Lesson 29 LESSON 29191and Learning More about Korean CulturePlease fill in the blanks by conjugating the given words with $-() = .1$ . $\rightarrow -$ = to have no other $-0.0$ . $\rightarrow -$ = to be bound to be noisy Check the answers on p.215TALK TO ME IN KOREAN - LEVEL 5Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences194Have you expears. Through some of the previous lessons, you learned how to quote someone using various forms. Level 5 Lesson 10: Noun + -() + VerbLevel 5 Lesson 12: Noun + -() + NounLevel 5 someone. If you already know how to make future tense or past tense-//, -() = LESSON 30They said that they had done, They said that they would Track58LESSON 30 and lid) (= to eat) $\rightarrow$ (= that they ate) (= to buy) $\rightarrow$ (= that they bought) (= to live) $\rightarrow$ (= that they lived) (= to see) $\rightarrow$ (= that they saw) = to say that they did it = to hear that they saw it but go together (with me/them) = Do not buy this, but buy that one. $-7$ ? = Shall we not go there today and go tomorrow (instead)? , $-7$ ? . = I am helping you with this one,
best person for it, I have to go there. When you come back next time, don't forget to try some of these delicious ho-tteok pancakes. Instead of not going there today, to me have to go through some challenges while making these ho-tteok pancakes. Do not (Let's not) make them alone, but rather make them together with your family or frient with people over steaming (rice cakes boiled in spicy sauce) or (fish cakes) when it's cold outside, but this sweet Korean pancake/filled fried bread holds a special place nuts and/or seeds which is then fried to perfection. Close your eyes and imagine this: you are walking down the street in Korea, Stephanie's Sweet Pancake() RecipeKOF	will go there for you. $7$ = Next time if I have a favor (to ask), I will ask you to help me. = When you come back next time, I will see you then = Even though I might not be the ake up for not going there today, I recommend trying out this recipe. Since there is no one now, it's a perfect time to get cooking! Even though I might not be the best person for it, I ls. I have a love/hate relationship with the winter season in Korea. Ho-tteok is definitely one of my all-time favorites. Don't get me wrong, I love standing at street stalls and talking in my stomacherheart. The base for ho-tteok is a bread dough made with all-purpose flour or bread flour and rice flour. It is filled with cinnamon, brown sugar, and a variety of EAN FOOD RECIPES206with your friends, and the snow falling all around you. You take a look around at the beautiful blanket of white that covers everything in sight. It is beautiful, great it would be to cuddle up with a cup of coffee next to the fireplace with your favorite Korean celebrity (for me, it would definitely be from Super Junior). You and your friends stop
at a crosswalk, and you are snapped back to reality by the sweet smell of ho-tteok! You run over to the street food stall and buy a piece, sinking your teeth into the hot, singredients by weight since it is more accurate when baking or making bread of any type. We have provided measurements in volume, both imperial and metric, in case make more or less depending on how big or small you like your ho-tteok). Time: • 60 minutes (includes bread rising for 40 minutes) Equipment: • 1 Frying pan • 1 Spatula Ingredients: - Dough- 250g [1½ cup, 337mL] bread flour - 150g [1 scant cup, scant 250mL] rice flour ** - 25g [2 tablespoons, 30mL] white sugar - 4g [¾ teaspoon, 3.75m warm (110°F, 43°C) water If you are in the United States, Koda Farms "Mochiko" rice flour is available at mostsupermarkets. Filling- 100g [½ cup, 118mL] dark brown states are sugar to the content of the street food stall and buy a piece, sinking your teeth into the hot, so ingredients by weight since it is more accurate when baking or making bread of any type. We have provided measurements in volume, both imperial and metric, in case make more or less depending on how big or small you like your ho-tteok). Time: • 60 minutes (includes bread rising for 40 minutes) Equipment: • 1 Frying pan • 1 Spatula Ingredients: • 1 Frying pan • 1 Spatula Ingredients: • 25g [2 tablespoons, 30mL] white sugar • 4g [¾ teaspoon, 3.75m warm (110°F, 43°C) water If you are in the United States, Koda Farms "Mochiko" rice flour is available at most supermarkets. Filling- 100g [½ cup, 118mL] dark brown is available at most supermarkets.	ightly crispy yet chewy, cinnamony and nutty ho-tteok. Can you taste it? Stop daydreaming and taste it in real life with this recipe! This recipe was created by measuring the you do not have a way to weigh the ingredients, but please note that the volume measurements may not yield the same product as weighing ingredients. Yields: • 8 pieces (you can Turner207• 1 Large glass or stainless steel bowl (plastic is okay, too!)• 2 small bowls• Plastic/cellophane wrap• Warm place (oven, heated floor, towels straight from the dryer, etc.)  L] dry yeast - 5g [½ teaspoon, 2.5mL] salt - 16g [2 tablespoons, 30mL] oil (any oil with a neutral flavor, such as vegetable, canola, grapeseed, or avocado) - 350g [½ cups, 337mL] ugar - 6g [1 tablespoon, 15mL] cinnamon - 50g [½ cup, 118mL] nuts and seeds (any type you want, but peanuts and walnuts are common!) • Cooking - Oil for frying (any oil with a yeast, salt) in a bowl and combine thoroughly. 2. Add oil and warm water, mix to combine (dough will be wet and sticky!) 3. Cover bowl with plastic/cellophane and place in a warm
place for 40 minutes, or until doubled in size. 4. While dough is rising, rough chop the nuts and/or seeds and place them in the frying pan over medium heat. Toast for all sticky! Generously sprinkle some bread flour onto a flat surface and turn the dough out onto the surface. 7. Pinch the mound in half to create 2 mounds. Pinch each mou	out 5 minutes, place into small bowl, and set aside. 5. In another small bowl, combine dark brown sugar and cinnamon. Set aside. 6. Once bread has doubled in size, it will be very and in half 2 more times to create 8 small mounds. Flour the flat surface with bread flour again and shape mounds into pancakes by gently patting the dough out (like you would in the place about 10g [2 rounded teaspoons, 10mL] of the sugar and cinnamon mixture. To cook the perfect Korean-style hotteok, you'll need some toasted nuts and/or seeds, flour, sugar, not, place as many dough balls into the pan as will comfortably fit. Cook one side for about 1 minute and flip. Gently press down on the dough with a spatula/flipper and cook for

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